OPRINTOR AND EDITOR. N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS THE DAILY MERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE WELEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, et 6% and 5 per cope, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition and sper cope, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition and sper onneum, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continue, both to include the nostage.

VOLANTARY CORRESPONDENCE, centaining amoortant news, subcitled from any quarter of the world; of used, will be liberally paid for. Our Forgics Correspondences will be liberally paid for. Our Forgics Correspondences and Parkage and Parkage and Parkage and Parkage and Saturday with arrens and paragraph to the actions of the latter and paragraph to the actions of the latter and the action action and the action action and the action act

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Howery-THE DENOUNCER-ALL BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Money-Wite's NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Equistrian Persons-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love IN A NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-RICHARD III.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM. Broadway-ALL THAT GLIT CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, 444 BORN & WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE, Collecum, 450

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equistrian WASHINGTON HALL-PANORANA OF THE PILGRIN'S

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street

MINERVA ROOMS-PANORANA OF IRELAND. MOPE CHAPEL-CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS. STOPPANI HALL-PANORANA OF HUNGARY

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, April 5, 1851.

News from California.

The Empire City, Georgia, North America, and El Dorado, will be due at this port to-day and tomorrow, with two weeks later news from California, and, indeed, from all parts of the Pacific. The accounts from California will probably inform us of the election of a United States Senator.

ary of the Latest Intelligence-The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

The proceedings in the case of the fugitive slave, Sims, in Boston, having been pestponed for twentyfour hours, we have nothing of an exciting characteristic ter concerning that matter, to record to-day. The testimony given thus far appears to be conclusive that Sims is a fugitive, and that the claim for his extradition is justly made. We are glad to see the authorities of Boston making a show, at all events, of a determination to uphold the Fugitive Slave law in this instance. Ample precautions appear to be taken to prevent a rescue, and to obviate a reenactment of the disgraceful scene which occurred after the arrest of Shadrach. The Court House, where the prisener is confined, is anaply guarded; and although there was a large crowd about it last evening, no breach of the peace, or attempt at rescue, was committed, as far as we learn by telegraph. A meeting was called by the abolitionists, however, in reference to this case, "to consult for the public good," at which the most inflammatory speeches were indulged in, and threats of a sanguipary nature were freely poured forth. The military were in rendiness for action, and will, no doubt, teach these miserable fanaties that, should they interfere in the execution of the law, they be dealt with in a very summary manner Well done, Boston! It is better late than neverto uphold the constitution and the laws. We shall watch the progress of this matter with a great deal of interest, and we shall expect the authorities of Boston to do what is right in the matter.

The Senate of this State yesterslay passed the bill for the bridging of Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, a subject which has been debated at great length for some four years.

It is supposed in Albany, that Sensters Stone and two of the gentlemen indirectly implicated with the Sergeant-at-Arms in the gambling black mail operation, will resign, in consequence of she harsh language, as they construe it, used by the epinion, the committee were not half bursh-enough-If they had done right they would have recom mended their expulsion. It would be as well if the trio of them, if not expelled, should expel themselves. None of the little dignity of that body would be lost by it.

Mr. Webster on the Road-Family Querrel between the Administration and the Anti-Slavery Whigs-General Scott is the Eicld for the next Presidency.

Yesterday Mr. Webster did not arrive in this city, as expected, sickness in Philadelphic being the cause.; but from the fluttering of various flocks of politicians, it is quite evident that this wisit is con sidered to have a deeper intent and meaning in it than is ordinarily the case when the distinguished statesman takes up his quarters at the Astor House. The advent, indeed, seems to have no smaller sigwifeance than the opening of the Presidential que tion for 1852. It is the lifting of the well from the broad platform of the Union on the one ham!, and the exposition, by the anti-slavery whigs, of the policy they intend to follow, for the present atcleast, under the direction of Sexard and Wood, on the other hand. Either Mr. Webster, on his own bebehalf, or that of Mr. Fillmore, appears as the champion of a campaign which may be said to have originated with the passage of the Compromise measures, out of which has grown the strength of shat political antagenism to the admis ictration, led on by the Saward faction.

Certainly there is no requisition, on the part of the people, to call Mr. Webster from his public duties as Secretary of State at Washington, and to impace upon him the labor of making speeches, un essapowerful sense of danger to the Union actuates him to oppose the action of the anti-davery wiege, who are bent on making a Prosident to suit their oun aspirations and desires. Indeed, or reflection, persiste more and more consinced that Mr. Webste would not leave his post at Washington, except under as belief that a paramount political accessity calle his a into the field-for, if we understand the nature es foreign affairs before the government, and the loose a nds which have to be tied up --- particularly with regard so Central America and other matters—the Secretary of State would not neglect the argent bust ness of the country, either for a small

cause, or for the benefit of any political friend. But we have so, nething like an elucidation of the whole subject which we are at present contemplating, in connection with the progress and speeches of Me Webster. It breaks on ' at several points. A very decided glimmer of it as peared in the Republican newspaper, on the second of the mouth, when the strength of the administratic o was summed up, and a whig convention proposed, in order that no "preor "premata renomination," o mature discussion. a sectional character, should defea, the purposes of the administration. Other Blaming, log points are found in the leading New England and New York journals in the Seward interest, which a, w noticed elsewhere, and copied into our columns. It is very evident from these testimonies, that the move rents of Mr. Webster, and the movements of the ax " slavery whig journals, on the Presidential question, god the movements of the administration organ at Washington, all betoken one breparable quarrel | gress, the same State now involved in its character

between the various whig elements, and that it will have a direct reference to the next Presidency. It is in vain for the administration at Washington to cry out "stop thief"-"stop thief" -to ask the anti-slavery whig newspapers of the North not to indulge in a premature agitation of the Presidential question, or to beg that each faction may not take time by the forelock for itself. It is too late. Michigan started the sectional "premature nomination"-it was followed up in Delaware months ago-and is now at the very heart of Mr. Webster's ancient friend, the Boston Atlas. The bitterness of the anti-slavery whigs, such as Seward and his organs represent, will vent itself towards Mr. Fillmore and his administration in an intense discussion and agitation of the Presidential ques tion, and in every possible shape, to anuey and perplex the administration. Already General Scott has been brought into the field, in order to upset Mr. Fillmore's or Mr. Webster's hopes in the approaching contest.

The Presidential question, therefore, may be con sidered as fairly open, and Mr. Webster's speech at Annapolis is the first assurance we had of the fact. All that had preceded that event, till then was shapeless and unreliable. Now we have the political design in open view. The scaffolding has been knocked away; and it is certain that every additional speech by Mr. Webster, and every re moval from office, and every position taken by the administration, will be used by the anti-slavery whigs as so much capital wherewith to carry on their current campaign. The contest will be carried on by the whig party, in division, for a time. The Seward and Weed cabinet at Albany, which is a permanent cabinet, will be arrayed in hostility against the transition administration at Washington. The strong and sweeping measures of the

former will do service, while the petty policy of the latter, in sticking pins into hostile newspaper editors, or making nests for political friends, and such small business, will lead to an overthrew, particularly if bolder action is not carried out. It is now "neck or nothing" with the administration. They are in the crisis of their destiny.

Altogether, the position of affairs is a very singular one. The contest has commenced between the whigs on the two great points which distract their camp. Discussion and action will be carried on with vigor; and it will be seen, in the struggle, whether or not the Union, within the limits of the constitution, is to be surrendered to the anti-slavery whig sentiment, which, while it proposes nothing in the shape of a broad and comprehensive policy. is calculated to raise hostile sectional animosities, which may give the country the most seriou trouble ever known since the establishment of the original federation. In view of the whole matter, we may well inquire what are the sound thinking constitutional men among us about to do! Where is the Union Committee of New York? What do they propose to do? How will they meet the dangerous influences which are at work everywhere, to bring on a political panie that will derauge trade and commerce, and perhaps put the country back to where she was twenty-five years ago, or at least stop the wheels for that period of time !

The Recent Negro Outrages in Boston-The Trials in the United States District Court.

The arraignments of James Scott, Joseph K Haves, Elizur Wright, Robert Morris, Thomas P. Smith, John P. Coburn, and Lewis Hayden-all white men-for aiding the negro rioters, and abetting in the rescue and escape of "Shadrach," the allege fugitive slave belonging to John De Bree, of Nor folk, Virginia, took place on the first day of the month, before the United States District Court, at Boston. The alleged fugitive was in the custody of the United States officers, in the court, on the fifteenth day of last February, when he was forcibly taken out of the hands of the officers, and out of the court, by the hands of a lawless and unprincipled mob. The parties arraigned are charged with aiding and abetting this infraction of the federal laws, passed in 1793 and 1850-this same "'Shadrach' owing service and labor" to a citizen of the United States. He was, on the day of the resene, in the lawful custody of Patrick Riley-one of the deputies of the United States Marshal, Charles vens, Jr., of the Massachusetts District-who was engaged in the performance of his duty as an officer of the federal, government. Such are the outlines of the position in which the

prisoners are placed. The indictments against them are identically the same, and contain fifteen ounts, under which, should adequate proof of participation on the part of the accused be made out to the full satisfaction of a jury, conviction must necessarily ensue. The charge is a very serious one, in whatever shape it may be presented; and by the time the trials-which will commence on the soners, all of whom pleaded "not guilty" on their arraiguments, will have Jearned the true nature and extent of the very grave offquee against a whole people with which they are charged. The government, too, we presume, will be equally impressed with the importance of enforcing the laws, to their full extent, in the cases, since the peace of the whole country is involved in the principle at the foundation of the whole matter, as well as the power of the government itself, which, if once doubted, will render the minority so vain and con ceited that society will be in continual danger of outbacks and insurrections.

In reflecting upon the secent transactions at Boston. any reasonable man must be satisfied that the acts of the good were a virtual insurrection against the government; and with a little more excitement and a few more officers of the government, and a larger number of "aiders and abettors," nothing less could have been expected than bloodshed, and even the massacre of citizens engaged in maintaining the laws and power of the United States. If, instead of eight men being actively at work, eight hundred knd taken part in the lawless proceedings, what wight not have been the recult? Let us suppose, for instance, that twenty alleged fugitives "owing service and labor," had been in the custody of a large body of United States officers, and eight hundred men had undertaken to make a rescue Could less than the slaughter of a number of citizers be expected in such an attempt to overturn the just and proper administration of the laws! The priceiple is the same both in the event as it ans, and, in the suppositious case we have presented; and there, is no pleasufficiently sophistical to distort the trath from its stern and unalterable aspect. The offence in the very case soon to occupy the judicig! power of the United States, and in that which we have contemplated, presents the same featuresand numbers alone would be necessary to render the matter an insurrection of the most dangerous kind.

In 1807 Auron Burr was prrested for a conspiracy against the government. He was suspected of contemplating a scheme for the separation of the Western States from the Union, and the subjugation of New Orleans. He was charged with treaon committed within the district of Virginia Every American knows how his fame was tarnished by the very suspicion, and how all lovers of their country have been went to speak of him for the part he was supposed to have taken in that lawless scheme. Is it not equally reasonable to suppose that infamy forever must attend the names of those who, not being suspected merely as treasonable towards the laws made by the people, are found actively engaged, or openly co-operating, in sendering null and void the very statutes of the federal government framed for the preservation of the rights of citizens? Can honest, patriotic men her tate where to place men, who, misled by the socialistic and rabid political sophistries of our time, interpose their own dogmas, and their very hands, too, between the federal authorities and the clearly defined rights of their countrymen! The time was when the country was seriously disturbed by the vanity of a minority acting in the same spirit. In 1786, during the Continental Conby acts of hostility towards the government, was distinguished by an insurrection got up by the social-istic and doguntic spirits of that day. A relaxation of manners—a free use of luxuries—a decay of trade, with a scarcity of money-say the historians of that day-together with the difficulties in obtaining payments among individuals, superimposed upon heavy State debt, raised the spirit of sedition. The very towns now conspicuous for their action in the anti-slavery system of tactics-Northampton, Worcester, Hatfield, Greenfield, and the like-were then agitated with the mad-caps of that day. They had their Worcester convention, with delegates from fifty towns; and their next step was to bring an armed force into the field. The Governor issued a proclamation against the front of rebellion-but it showed itself. Armed parties of from three to eleven hundred persons appeared in the field, and Daniel Shays even took his post in the court-house at Springfield-another locality celebrated for its antielavery tendencies at the present hour. Subsequently, the insurgents attempted to interfere with the judicial courts, and they were only put down by an army of four thousand brought against them. Happily there was little blood spilled in " Shays' Rebellion;" but fourteen persons were sentenced to death for participating in the scenes of the seditionists, and seven hundred and ninety persons were pardoned under a commission instituted to restore the State to peace and order. In New Hampshireanother hot-bed of anti-slavery error-the mob, at the same period took the whole General Assembly prisoners, and held them in that condition for several hours, because, in answer to a petition, that body did not deem it advisable to pass a law for the establishment of a paper money system. In this case, eight persons were indicted for treason, and were punished, but not capitally convicted-the power of the government having been exhibited sufficiently in their conviction.

It was upon these and similar difficulties, between the hasty minority of that day and the government, that the men devoted to the general weal and prosperity of the country, deemed it expedient to amend the constitution. It was perceived that the power of the federal government was inefficient. An energetic system of national government was proposed; and, in 1787, the country held the great Philadelphia convention, from which sprang the first President, Washington, and that system of government which has since contributed to the ele-

vation and prosperity of the United States. Thus, it may be said, and with historical truth, that the very government under which we exist was framed for the purpose of controlling the lawless spirits of the land, who, like those of Boston in February last, set up and establish their own doetrines of expediency, right and government for guidance, in opposition to the long established principles and the constitutional regulations which have sprung from the will of the majority, by whem we, as a people, have consented to be governed. The question is, therefore, whether or not we are to maintain the fundamental ideas of the federal compact-whether or not we are to submit to the power of our own making-whether or not we are to sustain that power, and to show that we respect the country and its institutions more than the hapsodies of fanatics and political mountebanks ! On the conviction or the acquittal of those arraigned at Boston will the question be decided.

Another Defeat of the Stool Pigeon Gang-A POLICE GAZETTE PROTEGE BAFFLED .- Every day brings discomfiture to the stool pigeon gang of New York. We see them flying to "rural districts" as fugitives from justice, and beaten in the highest courts of judicature in the State. By the lecisions of the Court of Appeals, on Thursday last, we perceive that the case of Henry Sheldon, appellant, against Charles H. Carpenter, appelled, was reversed, and a new trial granted. This Carpenter is the person for whom George Wilkes entered the lists against several highly respectable individualsfor whom he libelled Ambrose L. Jordan, and for the intemperate defence of whose bad cause Wilkes is now vicariously suffering banishment from this State. The action of Carpenter against Mr. Sheldon was for slander, and was commenced several years since in the Court of Common Pleas, to recoverdamages for words spoken reflecting unfavorably upon the character or Carpenter as a man of integrity. Previous to that trial, Carpenter had ommenced an action in the Circuit Court against Henry Sheldon and others, for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, and in which he recovered a verdict for a considerable amount. The principal defence to the suit-the verdict in which s now reversed-was that the alleged slanderous words, if spoken at all, were spoken in reference to, and were part of the prosecution for which damages had already been recovered in the other action.

The cause was tried in the Common Pleas, and a verdict obtained for upwards of \$9,000 damages. This verdict seemed surprising at the time, and indicated some extraordinary Police Gazette influences operating outside the Court of Common Pleas. On subsequent argument, the same court made an order that the verdict should be set aside, and the defendant have a new trial, unless Carpenter would reduce the amount of the verdict recovered to \$3,000, and take judgment for that sum within a limited period. Carpenter then concluded to forego his verdict of \$9,000 and take \$3,000, rather than abide the result of a new trial. Mr. Sheld in, however, being advised that the judgment would probably be set aside, exercised his legal right, and again appealed the cause. At the last term of the Court of Appeals, the cause was fully argued, and on Thursday last the court decided that the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial granted

Carpenter has still the legal right to bring on his case before another jury; but it is doubtful if his smetics and assignees of these judgments will run the risk of responsibility for such a vast amount of costs. Thus, then, we see justice triumphant, though tardy, and the whole stool pigeon gang routed, confused, dricen to a corner, and maddened to despair.

THE BLACK-MAIL INVESTIGATION IN ALBANY --BRANDRETH'S PILLS IN OPERATION. - The recent black-mail investigation in Albany is considered by the public at large, and justly so we think, one of the greatest farces of that description that was ever perpetrated, and we envy not Messrs. Johnson, one and Robinson the whitewashing which they received from the committee. They have come out with very little enedit to themselves, or to the Senate, of which they are such distinguished mem-

A portion of the ment important part of the evidence given by Mr. Supdam, and which referred to these gentlemen particularly, and placed them in no enviable light before the community, was stricken out of the committee's report. Why was this done? In addition to this, a number of witnesses who could have testified to the payment of several sums of money, amounting to two beer fifteen hundred dollars, were never summoned by the committee of investigation at all, although they were anxious and willing to testify. How was shis? Who got the money ! In fact, the whole inve Wastion, the examination of witnesses, and the debate that took place in the Senate, only furnish evidence implicating the Senate itself in Mr. Bull's

reputation. One great result follows: the resolution offered by Mr. Brandreth-which may be considered a species of Brandreth's pill-has been passed by the Senate, and the whole matter is at an end, as far as that body is concerned. This, we conceive, is the most signal evidence of the power of the famous vegetable pills which has yet been exhibited in the career of Dr. Brandreth as a medical man and an inventor of the famous vegetable pill among parent medicines. The Senate have taken Dr. Brandreth's pill, and are perfectly cured of all saints of corruption. The subject, however, will go before the people next November, and then we shall have the opinion of a higher authority than Dr. Brandreth, and a beta-remedy for legiclative cor-

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. -The particulars and statistics which we recently gave in the Herald, respecting the newspapers of this city and State, were so interesting that we have been applied to to furnish additional information on the subject of the press of the United States generally, for the use and information of literary mon in Europe. The applications that have been made to us extend to the progress, present position, and practical character of the whole newspaper press of the country, from the period of its birth to the present time.

The subject is large and unbounded-extending over so wide a field, and dating back so many years, that were we to do justice to it, we would be obliged to devote years, and write several books on it, in order to convey the desired information. A few years ago, an estimate was made of the number of newspapers then published in the United States, and it was stated at some three thousand. At the present time, the number would no doubt reach as high as five thousand, if not more; and the number of sheets issued in the course of a year, might be estimated at one hundred millions or more. It is very difficult, however, to approach accuracy on this point, in the absence of anything like reliable data. The last census ought to include statistics of the newspaper press of the country, but we doubt if any inquiry of that nature was fully entered into. If not, we hope it will not be neglected in 1860 when the next general census will be taken. It would be well, toq. for the several States to direct their agents to collect all information possible concerning the newspaper press within their respective borders, when taking the census of each. The newspaper journalism of the county com-

prises daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers, and separate from the religious papers, magazines, and reviews. The newspaper press proper, is devoted principally to the discussion of public affairsto the promulgation of news of all kinds; but it is principally devoted to the discussion of political or party affairs, and public or party men. The number of these journals varies throughout the country, and always more or less in particular districts and particular States. At the present time it appears to be low water with the newspapers, many having recently died, and some being shrinking in their dimensions. In this part of the country, the Globe-the organ of the hunker democracy-lied very lately of starvation, and the Sun, with no particular characteristic, has taken in a reef or two of its size, cutting four columns at once. The same phenomena are visible in other parts of the country. When it is low water with the newspapers, there is, as a general rule, very little political excitement of any kind, as it is an interval between the settlement of some important questions of a general character, and the discussion of new ones, f equal magnitude. During the agitation of the slavery question, within the last two years, the excitment which it occasioned in both the North and the South, created a necessity for the establishment of new journals in various parts of the coun try. Since that important question was settled, at least temporarily, the excitement attendent upon it subsided and many newspapers went out of existence at the same time. Nor will there be any increase until some new and important question, of a political and general nature, such as the next Presidency begins to warm and excite the public mind, and is discussed. When that question arises in earnest, the politicians of all parties will collect money, call into existence new journals, and give a fresh start to the newspaper press generally. Every Presidential election calls into being from two to three hundred newspapers throughout the country, and it is just as likely that when that question shall have been determined, two or three hundred will die.

With respect to the character or morale of the newspaper press of the United States, we can testify improved very much within our experience. We have been a writer, a participator, a worker, and a proprietor, in the newspaper press, or a long series of years, and what we say on the subject we say from personal knowledge. The general charecter of the press has very much improved within the last thirty years-the space of time within our recollection. About a quarter of a century ago, the leading journals in this city-jour. nals that possessed a great deal of power and infuence over the public mind-never contained more than a column and a half of intelligence, of all descriptions. The press in the rural districts, weekly and semi-weekly, was no better than that published in the cities. The progress which has been made within that time, in this and in other respects, is as great as it is gratifying. It is exhibited in the newspapers throughout the whole country; and before many years are over, the press, in all elements of usefulness, promises to be much greater than it

even now is. These are a few general remarks concerning the past and present condition and character of the newspaper press of the United States. Without being egotistical, we think that we may justly claim that the New York Herald, within the last fifteen years, has done more than any other journal to elevate the press throughout the United States.

THE OTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE POSTAGE LAWS. -One of the curious commentaries of the time may be found in the expositions of the working of the new Post Office regulations, as established recently at Washington. It will be seen by the circular of Mr. Fitzhenry Warren, of the Post Office Department, who has undertaken to explain what the last postage act means with respect to advertising letters. Another evidence of the miserable tinkering of the Post Office authorities will be found in the communication of Mr. Barnabas Bates, which we publish elsewhere. A more higgledy-piggledy mess than has been made by the late attempts at reform, was nover yet known in our history. The bill, it appears, was concocted by Mr. Warren and the Postmaster General, and is a miserable patch. Oac of the most objectionable operations of it, is to cut off the circulation of newspapers between the Atlantic and Pacific cities-another is to confine to particular organs and localities the lists of advertired letters.

We mean to investigate this subject fully at an early day; but we have seen enough already to satisfy us that the Postmaster General and his associates are ignorant of the country, of the wants of the country, and even of right and wrong. Really, Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet seem to have exhausted all their talent in the recent compromise measures, and have little or nothing left for the general affairs of the country.

The Hon. Daniel Webster is expected to arrive at the Astor House, from Washington, in this afternoon's train, on his way to Marshfield.

The Weekly Herald.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will, as usual, embrace all the important news of the week. Single copies sixpence.

The steamship Franklin, Capt. Wotton, will leave this port at poon, to-day, for Havre, 18'a Southampton. Her mails will close at half-past ten o'clock, this morning. The European edition of the WEERLY HERALD will be a ublished at haif-past nine o'clock.

p'ngittve from Justice_\$100 Reward_ Where is George Wilker, editor of the Police Gazette, late of the city of New York, having been convicted of a misle-meanor, a nd having become a fugitive from justice, a reward of One Hua fred Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the body of said Wilkes to me, at my office, in the Court House, in Poughkeepsie, on or before the let day of April next, ALONA 'O H. MORY, Sheriff of Dutchess County.

Dated Pougkheep, ic, March 24, 1851, Telegraph Stoc. for Sale.—Several shares in the Boston and New Y. at Telegraph line (Moree's patent). Address Flash, at this offic.

The Panorama of Aungary, at Stoppant Ball, corner of Broadway and W. her Moot, opened for the first time last svening, to a large and lease. The Panorama sworth a visit.

Sunday Courter of to-morrow will contain the particulars of the sciuction and abduction of the beasti-ful Canadian by Licutenant Jackson, of Her Majesty's ser-vice, with paragraphs upon every subject of local inter-original sketches, popular songs, &c. For sale every where-

Watts' Nervous Antidote is the only cur-

for Neuralgia, Debility, Epilepsy, Anaphro other nervous disease; and this is not mere a any person will take the trouble to look at the positive testimony it can be shown, by app Dector's residence, or at the depot at 192

The Sunday Dispatch,-A respectful invi-

Segars.—Removal.—Morales and Lunar have removed to 118 Nassau street, in the basement, where they will continue their business until the first of July next, when the new store, now in course of erection at the old stand, will be re-opened.

John Keese, Auctioneer.-James will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of Hous hold Furniture at the residences of families, or will receit it for sale at his capacious rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, or ner of White street. Cash advances on all consignments.

Portable Dressing Cases.-The most cour plete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's tollet, in the least possible space, A fiberal discount to wholesale dealers. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 387 Broadway.

Hich Furnishing Goods.—Mr. S. J. Seely, the well known proprietor of the celebrated California Depot, No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Aster House, takes bleasure in announcing to his numerous friends and the public, that he has added to his stock of India Rubber goods a most superhassortment of Gents Furnishing articles, embracing an endless variety of elegant Silk and Satin Scarfe, Cravats, Gloves, Shirta, Collars, Under Clothing, Haskery, Susponders, &c., &c. Also, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, fancy Canos, Carpet Bags, articles of the tollet, Porte Monoies, Pocket Knives, and the whole et cetera of articles pertaining to a turnishing business, all of which have been judiclosity selected, and will be sold at the lowest rates for cash. N. B.—This is the most complete travellers outfitting establishment in the city. Rich Furnishing Goods .- Mr. S. J. Seely

A Challenge to the World.—The public are hereby notified, that we are not yet willing to give up the beit. The many efforts made in New York for champion, ship, have not given us umbrage, but on the contrary, have fired our zeal, and we are determined nover to be conquered. Should there be a doubt resting in the mind of any gentleman desirous of being tip'd, after reading this notice, let him call on the Hat Finisher's Chion, No. 11 Park row, and test the science and skill displayed by them in the manufacture of their St and Shata. N. B. Mr. Edwin Coe and his assistants will be in attendance to ensure them every possible satisfaction.

HAT FINISHERS UNION. Attendance to ensure them every possib.
HAT FINISHERS UNION,
No. Il Park row, opposite Astor House.

To Lady Equestrians.-Genin would re-To Lady Equestrians.—Genin Would re-spectfully apprie the ladies of New York, and visiters from other cities, that he has produced this season a Riding Hat, the same in contour and finish as that already so much ad-mired and patronised, but of a delicate pearl color, with plame to match. Between the elegant chapeau of glossy black, (fac simile of that presented to Mad'lle. Lind.) and the drab Beaver a la cavalier, Genin is confident that every variety of fancy may be gratified. Light Riding Whips, taste-fully mounted, and Gauntlets to accord. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Hats.—Spring Fashion.—Splendid 33 Silk Moleckin Hats; light, graceful and tastily trimmed Hats are sold for three dollars each, at BANTA'S, 106 Canal street, corner of Wooster. His assortment of Straw Goods, Boys' and Children's Caps, are extensive, and well worthy the examination of all.

Spring Style of Straw Hats for Children —The subscriber has just received several cases of Boya' Infants' Straw Hats. His stock of these articles emb every style and variety. Ladies are respectfully in-call and examine this rich and varied stock of Sanis-for Children. WM. BANTA, No. 106 Cana-

Model Hats.—The Hats of W (successor to Amidon.) 301 Broadway, ne-possess every attractive quality to recommend themen of faste and discernment. Call and and judge for yourself.

The New Hat Company would call the attention of those gentlemen, who are about to supply thora-selves with fashionable hats, to an examination of their various styles, as we have endeavored so to vary our fashious that we might be able to suit the man of the most fastilious taste, and, at the same time, combine all that is truly beaustyle of a Hat. NEW HAT COMPANY, 146 and 148 Nassau st.

The Tariff Taken Off.—Lockheart, at the Broadway Hat Store, 374 Broadway, has fairly knocked un-der in the price of his supprior spring style of Hats. His selling a beautiful hat for three dollars. Also, supplies the trade at wholesale. The Knox Hat .- Knox, the Hatter, of 12

Fulton street, has this season excelled himself in the qua appearance and style of his hats. They are universally knowledged to be matchless. If you want a splendid arit made from the best materials and in the best manner, him a call, place your heads under his care for a few ments, and he will supply you with a "hat as is a hat." Mealto's Style of Hats for Spring, 1851 .-

A great funs has been made by the hatters with regard to the rotection and decoration each gentleman shall use, during he spring, for his head. Mealio, \$10 Brondway, has perfected he and connect and cheapest style of hat to be soon this cason. Go and see for yourself. The Hat adopted by the Public .- Espec concil s Hate. The neatest, best finished, most durable, and commical hat in the city. Call and inspect Repenched's opening eyples, only \$5.50, and universally acknowledged su-perior to any \$3 article in Broadway. No. 107 Nassau does the business this school and the business this school and the superior of the super

Gen. Taylor still in the Field !-At the ex tensive establishment of P. L. Rodgers, corner of Gold and Pulton streets, may be seen the most select assortionat of spring and summer clothing to be met with in this city. P. L. Rodgers enjoysevery facility for furnishing all theet cet-ras of a gentleman's wardrobe in the most elegant style, at the shortest notice. The best goods the market afforth obliging and gentlemanly salesmen, with accommodating terms, are the order of the day, at the corner of Gold and Fulton streets; sign of Gen. Taylor.

G. B. Clark, Merchant Tallor, has a pertly new assortment of all goods suitable for gentlemen-e black cloth dress or trock conts to order, Si6 to \$22; ats, \$5 to \$5, vests from \$2.50 to \$5. Also, ready made k and frock conts, vests and pants. All that skill, capi-, and urbanity of deportment can command will be found contrated at 116 William street, between Fulton and

Rich and Rare.-The rich and splendidelegant and magnificent styles of the new goods at the ensive Carpet store of Peterson & Humpbry, corner of andway and White street, attract much attention from ladies of fashion as they pass. This atore is really one of most gogston carpet warehouses in this order of the passion of the pas Carpets! Carpets! Is the subject, and where

to get the best and cheapest is the question. We say go to the celebrated cheapest carpet establishment in the United States. No. 19 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Only think! three ply Carpets, Se. and Se. Oil Cloth, Se., 4s.; Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 5s. per yard, the largest assort-ment to be found in this country.

Cutlery, &c.—The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assertment, which is the most com-plete in the city. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Li-berty street, and 3c7 Broadway.

Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Toilet

Hair and Whiskers Cut in the Latest and nestest style, always conforming to the shape of head, fea-tures of face, and general appearance of all persons, by Hill, the inimitable, 13 Nassau, corner of Pine street, where is sold the justly celebrated infallible onguent for the hair.

Bogie's Electric Hair Dye will convert gray or red hair to a jet black or brown the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair on the instant, without staining the skin. Begle's Hyperion Frich, for the growth and another or Shaving Commonute, renders that unally in hierarch operation (alwaying A decided luvary, Begle's Hebeaiona will remove the fruckles from the face of any lady or gentleman in the shortest possible space of time. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 199 Furton street, Rushton, Clark & Co. 739 Brondway, Cary & Co., and Brigham & Day, Pearl street, New York, and by the drugglets generally throughout the country.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers, the mement it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturb-ing the color, and has no had odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupes manufactory, BV Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggiets generally.

Hair Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Beston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be presured grantine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wiga and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find he perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and

Wigs, Toupees, and Hair-cutting .- Stran-

Wigs and Toupees manufactured by Clirehugh are the most unfique specimens of art ever offered to the public. Hundreds now wearing them can testify as to their lightness, fit and durability, over all other. Call and exa-mine at 179 Broadway, up stairs. Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladles are

respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress comise; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and bufful horn. Comise repaired and made to order. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

Hatchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.— This preparation is the best medicias for Dyspepsia over known it. The property of the second of a short time. It is also a satuable spring medicinent, for the general disease attendant to this season of the year. Principal office, 122 Fulton street. Price per large bottle 50 cents.

Corns removed in a few moments, free from pain or danger. Benions and bad Nails also skilfelly treated, by Dr. J. Littlefield, who has given his entire attention in this city for the past cleven years, to the treatment of these diseases, and whose past success is a sufficient guarantee that he understands his business. Offices 69 Broadway, corner of Houston struct, and 44 William street, Exchange Buildings. Orders promptly attended to.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Sup-Trinses. Surplusory Bandages, &c., the Invest and best as-ceptured in the city, Gay's, Fitch's, Phelps, Crane's, happin's, Hard's, and numerous others. Over thirty di-cernat kinds of Transes, varying in price from one to four ioliars. For calc by ... II. RING, 192 Breadway, corner of John street.

Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy, the Great Fire-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bastyness, and the va-rious Threat and Lung Complaints. Seld by Mrs. W. JER-VIS, 368 Broadway, and by cruggives propagate

Joints, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.—Ring's Com-nound Syrup of Hydriedate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla, and Vellow Dock. This medicinal remedy is published for the sole benefit of those suffering from rheumatism, pains and stiffness of the joints, swelling of the muscular substances near them, cruptions of the skin, and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Read the following certificate:— New York, Nov. 23, 1859. Mr. C. H. Ring.—Dear Sir.—Allow one who has sufered for the last ten years with inflammatory rheumatism, to tender the last ten years with inflammatory rheumatism, to see you his testimonial in favor of the virtues of the Compo Symp of Hydriodate of Potassa. Sarsaparilla and Yel Dock. It is the only article that I have ever met with it has given me relief, when so bad as to be lifted in sheets f Yours, &c., C. WHITE, No. 9 Grand street, N. Y. Prepared and sold by CHAS. H. RING, 192 Broadway terner of John street.

MONEY MARKET. FRIDAY, April 4-6 B. M.

The speculative excitement in the stock market is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Buyers have been quite plenty during the past few days, and purchases have been made to a great extent. The bears have been almost panic struck, and have been making themselves long as fast as possible. They evidently feel convinced that the time for another inflation in fancy stocks has arrived, and find it useless to contend against the current It would be wise for those who have, for sometime part, been operating for a fall, to withdraw from the market, and let the buils have their own way, for a time, at least. It is useless to attempt to stay the movement, and fortunes are frequently lost in abortive efforts to arrest an expansion in prices There is a time for everything, and everything in its time. Fancy stocks will advance and recede like the tide; and those who suffer themselves to be borne on with the current, which ever way it sets, are generally most successful in their operations. It is our impression that we are now about ntering upon a period of speculation in fancy stocks equaperhaps to any experienced within the past two years. All the elements are in a sound and healthy state. Money is daily becoming more abundant, confidence is rapidly increaing, and we have no doubt but that another week will show a very great improvement in prices for all the leading fancy stocks. There is a better feeling among operators, and the disposition to buy is extending itself among the heaviest outside speculators.

At the first board, to-day, Erie Convertible bonds advanced % per cent; Erie bonds, new, 16; Income, 14; Farmers' Loan, 14; Morris Canal, 14; New Haven Rail road, 14; Portsmouth Dry Dock, 14; Canton Company, 234; Mchawk, I, from the opening; Edgeworth Company, 14; Reading Railroad, 14; Eric Railroad, 14; Harlem Norwich and Worcester, 14. The bulk of the trans actions was for cash, and the market closed firm. It would not surprise us to see a slight reaction in the course of a day or two. A rise as rapid as that realized during the past few days, is pritty sure to enuse reactions but they do not last long.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of pert. to-day, amounted to \$84,046 89; payments, 86.638 39; -- balance, \$4.084,378 05.

The European news by the steamship Baltic is more averable in a commercial point of view than anticipated The advance in cotton was not expected, but on the contrary a slight decline was looked for. In other markets there had been no variation of consequence, either as re. gards prices or movements. Financially, the news continues favorable. The Bank of England had not raised the rate of interest, and money was plenty enough at low prices, for any and all purposes. This is about all the late advices amounts to. Operators in the cotton market are a little anxious to see what the next steamer will bring. They have been so far out in their calculations this time, that it has createed considerable curiosity to know what will be the complexion of later accounts. The next steamer will be due at this port on Friday next.

According to the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, helders of Texan indebtedness must look to Texas for the adjustment and payment of their claims, and not to the government of the United States. by no means satisfactory to holders of Texas bonds, or treasury notes, as it has been until very lately the im pression that the United States would pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Texas has publicly announced that her creditors will be paid according to the classification of her indebtedness by the State auditors, which give on treasury notes twenty-five cents on the dellar. eight per cent bonds, twenty cents on the dollar. On ten per cent bonds, thirty cents on the dollar.

The steamship Franklin, for Havre, will take out about \$500,000 in specie, of which one-half will be eliver, and one-half gold. Sterling exchange has been in active demand to-day, and the rates have slightly improved. We now quote 1014 a 1015 per cent premium.

A proposition is before the Legislature of Massachetsetts, to loan the credit of the State for two millions of dollars to the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company. Estimates from seven eminent engineers in relation to the opening of a tunnel under the Hoosic mountains for this road, are very wide apart. The expense varies from \$1.800,000 to \$3,000,000; and the time for completing varies from to fifteen years. It would be well enough be built within fifteen years.

The receipts of the New York and New Haven Relircad company for the month of March, 1851, amounted to \$48,511 66, against \$28,850 43 for the corresponding month in 1850, showing an increase of \$19,681 13, equal to 68 per cent. The receipts for the first three months of 1953 ounted to \$155,233, against \$89,353 for the same mouths in 1850. Increase \$65.880.

The following semi-annual dividends have been declared at Salem: Asiatic Bank, 3% per cent; Merchants', 314; Danvers, 314; Warren, 314; Village; 4. The Cape Ann Savings Bank has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on all sums which have remained on deposit not less than one year prior to the first Wednesday of April, 1851. Such deposits have earned 3 per cent since the bank went into operation. The Tradesman's Bank, Chelsen, has declared a dividend of 314 per cent for seven months, from September 1st, 1850, when it went into operation.

The value of merchandise imported into this port, for the month of March, was as annexed:-PORT OF NEW YORK—IMPORTS FOR MARCH. 1831. tiable merchandise. \$10 651 do. 982 Total \$11,633,672

Withdrawn from warehouse, \$1,068,437; duties, \$376 .-000. Entered for warehouse, \$1,181,925; duties, \$411,757 Total amount of duties paid during the month, \$3 122 474 The importations thus far, this year, have been as annexed :-- C (0) (8)

12 950 841 11.639.672 \$38.444.138 Total..... Total value of exports for same period..... Total excess of imports over exports.... \$22910.486

The imports this year have been unusually large, and the exports have been proportionably large. From other parts of the country, the exports have been limited, and e imports limited. The receipts of the Philadelphia and Bultimore Rail-

road Company, for January and February, 1851, amounted to \$104,530 42, against \$112,294 05 for the corresponding months in 1850, showing an increase of \$7,765 63.

The annexed statement exhibits the aggregate value of

merchandise exported from this port during the month of March, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each country:-

3,200 12,409 6,925 929 2,767 100 60 130 19,670 teh West Indies 2,638 3,567 797 2,359 640 556 10,582 3,099 2,790 28,452 463 ortugal 17,010 t Indies. Austria . Pr. West Indies 1,496 11,796 1,643

64,0%,782 \$127,799 \$140,161 \$196.977 Specie exported during the portation for the month, posto, 674. Compared with pre-